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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1975

No. 75-1273

ERVIN COWSEN,

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit

---

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

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No. _____

ERVIN COWSEN

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit

---

Ervin Cowsen prays that a Writ of Certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, entered in the above-entitled case on February 6, 1976.

CITATIONS TO OPINIONS BELOW

The District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois found the defendant guilty on a jury verdict without written opinion. The opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, printed in Appendix A hereto, infra, page 8, has not yet been reported.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals was entered on February 6, 1976. Infra, page 8. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. Section 1254 (1).

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether a delay of more than four months between an alleged narcotics distribution to special government agents, in violation of 21 U.S.C. §384 (a)(1), and the indictment brought as a result thereof, unfairly prejudices a defendant, where defendant's recollection of the event in question is lost, and witnesses become unavailable, and where the delay is unjustified by the Government.

2. Whether a delay of more than four months between an alleged narcotics distribution to special government agents and the agents' identification of a defendant by means of photograph renders the identification unreliable and prejudicial, where the brief event of distribution represents the agents' sole contact with the subject alleged to be the defendant.

3. Whether a trial court's refusal to instruct a jury in accordance with tendered instructions on identification, where identification is the sole issue at trial and rules of the Circuit so require, is basic and highly prejudicial error.

STATUTE INVOLVED

21 U.S.C. Section 841 (a)(1) provides as follows:

> "(a) Except as authorized by this subchapter, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally ---
>
> > (1) to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance... ."

STATEMENT

On the night of October 28, 1974, two special agents of the Illinois Bureau of Investigation, conducting an undercover narcotics investigation in East

St. Louis, Illinois, were lead to a parking lot next to a residence by a co-defendant not yet in custody, where they asked a subject alleged to have been Petitioner to sell them heroin. The man entered the residence and returned with bags of a substance later identified as heroin, for which the co-defendant paid him; the co-defendant allegedly then gave the bags to one of the agents.

The undercover investigation was completed sometime in January or February, 1975, according to the agents' testimony. On March 5, 1975, one of the agents identified a photograph of Petitioner as the man who had obtained the bags of heroin. On March 12, 1975, Petitioner was indicted by a Grand Jury on one count of knowingly and intentionally distributing a Schedule I narcotic drug controlled substance in violation of 21 U.S.C. §841 (a)(1), and one count of willfully and knowingly conspiring to distribute a Schedule I narcotic drug controlled substance in violation of 21 U.S.C. §846 (a)(1). On March 17, 1975, he was arrested by East St. Louis police.

The District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois entered a judgment of acquittal as to the conspiracy count; the jury found Petitioner guilty on the distribution count. On June 19, 1975, Motion for a New Trial was denied and Petitioner was sentenced to eight years' confinement in the federal penitentiary followed by six years of special probation.

The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed the judgment of the District Court on February 6, 1976.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

"Narcotics delay" cases, which arise out of the need to employ undercover agents whose anonymity is preserved throughout the period of their investigation in an area, present a dilemma because of the concomitant denied of early notice of charges to

those accused as a result of the undercover activities. The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has discerned a need to set these "narcotics delay" cases apart, by imposing a test of reasonableness of the delay, and absence of prejudice to the accused, which must be satisfied if the charges are to stand. Robinson v. United States, 459 F.2d 847, 851 (D.C. Cir. 1972); Ross v. United States, 349 F.2d 210 (D.C. Cir. 1965). In a footnote to its opinion in United States v. Marion, 404 U.S. 307, 317 n. 8 (1971), the Court noted that line of cases with apparent approval. In the instant case, the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit expressly declined to adopt such a particularized rule.

Under the District of Columbia Circuit's formula, justification for a delay is principally measured by the desirability of keeping the undercover agent in the field for the extended length of time. A rough rule that has emerged in the cases is that delays of under four months ordinarily will not warrant a detailed judicial exploration. Robinson v. United States, 459 F.2d at 852; Dancy v. United States, 395 F.2d 636, 638 (D.C. Cir. 1968). In some cases, it was recognized that even a delay of less than four months can be prejudicial. Robinson v. United States, supra at 852; Dancy v. United States, supra at 638; Woody v. United States, 370 F.2d 214, 217 (D.C. Cir. 1966).

When the Government's delay has been proved unreasonable, the test further demands a showing of prejudice to the defendant. The most common form of such prejudice is seen where the defendant's ability to present a defense is diminished by his faulty recollection of the time and events in question. Robinson v. United States, supra at 852. Other prejudicial effects of delay are resultant unavailability of a material witness and unreliability of agents' identification of defendants with whom they often have had limited contact.

The instant case, in which the Seventh Circuit refused to apply the reasonableness and prejudice

tests, presents an exceptionally clear factual setting for the Court's consideration of the "narcotics delay" rule of the District of Columbia Circuit.

Despite repeated efforts by Petitioner's counsel to determine the parameters and details of the undercover operation of which the alleged distribution was a part, the agents were unable to testify as to the number of contacts made, at what point in the investigation the instant act occurred, or even the time boundaries of the operation. The Government failed to meet the burden of justifying a delay of more than four months.

It has been held that only a plausible claim of prejudice resulting from a "narcotics delay" is necessary. Ross v. United States, 349 F.2d at 215 n. 1. Petitioner clearly met that burden. It was stipulated that his testimony would have been that he was unable sufficiently to recall the events of October 28, 1974 to present a defense. It is not necessary, that the accused take the stand to establish a plausible claim of prejudice. Jackson v. United States, 351 F.2d 821, 823 (D.C. Cir. 1965).

The Jackson court also said that a plausible claim is established if it is shown that witnesses' testimony which might have been produced has become unavailable. Here, the co-defendant who lead agents to the man alleged to have been Petitioner, has disappeared; his unavailability to corroborate Petitioner's denial is chargeable to the Government's delay. That prejudicial factor has been held to weigh heavily as far as the Government in Robinson and Woody.

Petitioner's case presents an extreme example of the unfairness of delay in rendering agents' identification of suspects patently unreliable . Testimony of the agents revealed that their alleged contact with Petitioner was fleeting and that they had no prior knowledge of him. In Robinson, the Court found reassurance in the fact that there were four sales in an eight day period, and that the

officers spent great lengths of time with the defendant. Accord, Bey v. United States, 350 F. 2d 467 (D.C. Cir. 1965). In several other District of Columbia Circuit cases, prior and subsequent contacts, absent here, were held significant in reinforcing reliability of agents' identification of suspects. Robinson v. United States, 459 F. 2d 847, at 852-853; Dancy v. United States, 395 F. 2d 636 at 638; Woody v. United States, 370 F. 2d 214. The agents in the instant case were unable to recall any distinctive characteristics surrounding the subject they observed, which were held significant in Robinson.

Despite the absence of multiple or lengthy contact at the time of the alleged distribution, or of prior or subsequent contacts, one of the agents in Petitioner's case identified Petitioner by photograph alone more than four months after the night of the alleged distribution. In Woody, the District of Columbia Circuit criticized identification by photograph as encouraging certainty where none exists; in that case, the identification took place just a week after the alleged occurrence.

The reliability of the verdict in the instant case depended solely on the quality of the identification; there was no other issue contested at trial. (Petitioner stipulated that the substance purchased by the agents contained heroin.) Counsel for Petitioner's request for, and tendering of, an instruction on the issue of mistaken identity was refused, despite the law of the Seventh Circuit that where the crucial issue is identification and a tendered instruction is refused, such refusal is reversible error. United States v. Hodges, 515 F. 2d 650 (7th Cir. 1975). The Court of Appeals declined to find that the failure to instruct on identification

constituted "basic and highly prejudicial error," despite the absence of any other issue at trial.

The factual clarity of Petitioner's case highlights the potential unfairness in "narcotics delay" cases when secrecy in undercover activities ceases to be reasonable and justifiable and becomes an infringement on an accused's ability to defend against charges and clouded identification. The District of Columbia Circuit's rule which sets these cases apart by requiring Government justification for prolonged secrecy where defendants' rights have been prejudiced, should have been followed by the Seventh Circuit in Petitioner's case.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, this petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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In the
United States Court of Appeals
For the Seventh Circuit

No. 75-1627

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

ERVIN COWSEN,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Eastern District of Illinois
No. 75-Cr-16-E
JAMES L. FOREMAN, *Judge.*

ARGUED DECEMBER 11, 1975 — DECIDED FEBRUARY 6, 1976

Before SWYGERT, PELL and TONE, *Circuit Judges.*

TONE, *Circuit Judge.* Defendant appeals from his conviction of distributing heroin in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1), urging that the delay between the offense and the indictment was unreasonable and that the District Court erred in ruling on evidence and instructing the jury. We affirm.

On October 28, 1974, in the afternoon, undercover agents Louise Banks and John Lofton of the Illinois Bureau of Investigation ("IBI"), accompanied by an unidentified informant and one Thomas Hundley, drove to the parking lot of an apartment complex in East St. Louis for the purpose of purchasing a quantity of heroin. On

arrival agent Banks and Hundley left the car and entered a nearby apartment building. They later returned to the parking lot, where they were met by a person both undercover agents identified at the trial as defendant. According to the trial testimony of agent Banks, defendant was informed that they wished to purchase more heroin than he had available, whereupon he indicated that they could wait for his supplier, who would be along in a short while. Agent Banks and Hundley then returned to the car and defendant went into the building. He subsequently came out to the car, where the two agents, the informant, and Hundley were waiting, with the agents sitting in the rear seat, and gave Hundley five packets of a substance later determined to contain heroin, in return for $50.00. Defendant then returned to the building. Before long the agents observed a person driving an orange and white Grand Prix arrive and enter the building. After that person came out of the building and drove away, defendant returned to the car and sold Hundley seven more packets of the same substance for $70.00.

The activities of the IBI agents on October 28, 1974, were part of an undercover drug investigation begun by the IBI in November of 1973 and concluded in January or February, 1975. The agents took no action with respect to defendant until March 5, when agent Banks identified denfendant from his photograph as the person who had made the sales on October 28. The indictment against defendant was returned on March 12, and he was arrested on March 17. The trial took place on May 27.

Both agents Banks and Lofton identified defendant at the trial as the seller of the heroin. The arresting officers, two detectives of the East St. Louis Police Department, both testified over objection that, while approaching the police car at the time of the arrest, defendant told a bystander "to go tell his old lady that he was gone for good this time." One of these officers testified on cross-examination that defendant also said that "he had been waiting on us," and conjectured that the reason defendant may have been expecting the police was that he had read about the indictment in the newspaper the previous week.

Defendant elected not to take the stand and offered no evidence. A request of defendant's counsel for an instruc-

tion that the identity of defendant was an issue raised by the evidence in the case and that the government had the burden of proving the identity of defendant as perpetrator of the crime charged was refused. Defendant was found guilty.

I.

Defendant's main argument on appeal is that the delay between the time the offense occurred and the time of his indictment was unreasonable and that the indictment should therefore have been dismissed. Based on a stipulation that if defendant took the stand he would testify that he could not remember the events of October 28, 1974,* he argues that the delay substantially prejudiced his defense. He also contends that the prejudice was compounded by the use of an unreliable method of identification, and that the government has not justified the delay.

Defendant relies upon a line of cases in which the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has required a "detailed judicial exploration of the underlying reasons" for delays of over four months between an undercover agent's detection of a narcotics offense and notice to the accused that he will be charged, if the defendant has come forward with a "plausible claim" of prejudice. *Robinson* v. *United States*, 459 F.2d 847, 851, 852 (D.C. Cir. 1972). The prejudice may relate to the defendant's ability to present his defense or to the reliability of the government's evidence. The first category of prejudice includes inability to remember what took place on the date the transaction was to have occurred, thereby making it impossible for the defendant to established an alibi, and disappearance of a material witness. The second category relates primarily to the reliability of the techniques which the government uses to identify the defendant as the perpetrator of the crime. *Id.* at 852-853. See also *Dancy* v. *United States*, 395 F.2d 636 (D.C. Cir. 1968); *Woody* v. *United States*, 370 F.2d 214 (D.C. Cir. 1966); *Jackson*

* The stipulation was made for the purpose of defendant's motion to dismiss the indictment on the ground of prejudicial delay. The government did not, however, stipulate to the truth of defendant's stipulated testimony of lack of recall, and his statements at the time of arrest, described in the text, *supra*, arguably raise doubts about its veracity.

v. *United States*, 351 F.2d 821 (D.C. Cir. 1965); *Ross* v. *United States*, 349 F.2d 210 (D.C. Cir. 1965).

We decline to adopt a different rule for narcotics cases than for other cases. A claim of faded memory, the veracity of which can rarely be satisfactorily tested, can be plausibly asserted in almost any criminal case in which the defendant is not charged within a few weeks, at most, after the crime. The possibility or likelihood of faded memory has not, however, in itself, been viewed as prejudice that requires dismissal of an indictment, despite delays of much longer than the four and one-half months shown here. See, *e.g.*, *United States* v. *Marion*, 404 U.S. 307, 325-326 (1971); *United States* v. *Mailah*, 503 F.2d 971, 989 (2d Cir. 1974), *cert. denied*, 420 U.S. 995 (1975); *United States* v. *Hauff*, 461 F.2d 1061, 1065-1066 (7th Cir. 1972), *cert. denied*, 409 U.S. 873 (1972); *United States* v. *Golden*, 436 F.2d 941, 943-945 (8th Cir. 1971), *cert. denied*, 404 U.S. 910 (1971). And, while defendants in narcotics cases often lack "desk pads and social calendars to assist them in determining where they were at a particular time many months before," *Powell* v. *United States*, 352 F.2d 705, 711 (D.C. Cir. 1965) (dissenting opinion), quoted in *Robinson* v. *United States*, *supra*, 459 F.2d at 852 n. 31, the same is true of defendants in other types of criminal cases. Any person is likely to have difficulty in remembering what he was doing on a particular date during the hours when many, if not most, crimes are committed. If the limitation period for prosecution were measured by the length of the defendant's memory of routine events, few crimes could be prosecuted. As Mr. Justice White said in *United States* v. *Marion*, *supra*, 404 U.S. at 324-325:

> "Actual prejudice to the defense of a criminal case may result from the shortest and most necessary delay; and no one suggests that every delay-caused detriment to a defendant's case should abort a criminal prosecution. To accommodate the sound administration of justice to the rights of the defendant to a fair trial will necessarily involve a delicate judgment based on the circumstances of each case." (Footnote omitted.)

See also *United States* v. *Hauff*, *supra*, 461 F.2d at 1065.

It was recognized in *Marion* and *Hauff* that a delay may be shorter than the statute of limitations and yet so

unreasonable and so prejudicial to the defendant's right to a fair trial that due process requires the dismissal of the indictment. See also *United States* v. *Bornstein*, 447 F.2d 742, 745 (7th Cir. 1971); *United States* v. *Deloney*, 389 F.2d 324, 325 (7th Cir. 1968). Here, however, the facts do not show unfairness. There was no evidence that the government intentionally delayed charging the defendant in order to gain a tactical advantage or for purposes of harassment. Compare *United States* v. *Marion*, *supra*, 404 U.S. at 325-326 (1971). The existence of the ongoing investigation justified the delay. Not only might the investigation have been adversely affected by the warning which an indictment would convey to those being investigated, but the safety of law-enforcement agents might also have been jeopardized.

The agents' delay in making the photographic identification, as distinguished from the delay in charging, is not justified by the existence of the ongoing investigation, and it would have been much better law-enforcement practice to have made that identification as soon as possible after the event. There are a number of factors, however, which weigh in favor of the reliability of the identification in the circumstances of this case. The drug sales were witnessed by, not one, as is often the case, see *Ross* v. *United States*, *supra*, 349 F.2d 210, but two undercover agents, both of whom, in their testimony at the trial, identified defendant as the seller. At least one of the agents had three close encounters with defendant during the course of the transactions. The period of seven months between the transactions and the trial was not inordinately long. The fact that the identification was made by law enforcement agents, who not only were presumably trained observers but who had reason to observe carefully at the time of the crime, is also of significance. Although, as defendant argues, neither agent found anything distinctive in the appearance of the offender, such as a scar or limp, which would aid in a later identification, the record does not show the existence of any such distinguishing features, as defendant's counsel acknowledged in oral argument. The failure of agent Banks to keep her written notes concerning the transactions, and minor inconsistencies between her account of the transactions and that of agent Lofton, are not of

such significance as to render the identification inherently unreliable. Exercising as best we can that "delicate judgment based on the circumstances of [the] case" which it is our duty to exercise under *Marion, supra*, 404 U.S. at 325, we conclude that neither the pretrial nor trial identification was rendered inherently unreliable by delay and that the delay in charging defendant did not deprive him of due process.

II.

Defendant contends that his statements made at the time of his arrest were inadmissible because they were made without knowledge of his right to remain silent. Apart from the fact that one of the statements was elicited by defendant's own counsel on cross-examination, the argument is specious, because the statements were volunteered and were not responses to interrogation. *United States* v. *Hopkins*, 486 F.2d 360, 362 (9th Cir. 1973); *United States* v. *Crocedi*, 467 F.2d 1032, 1036 (7th Cir. 1972), *cert. denied*, 410 U.S. 982, 990 (1973).

Defendant also suggests that, though relevant, the statements were highly prejudicial, yet subject to an innocent explanation which defendant could not give at trial without waiving his right to remain silent. The explanation was that he had read about the indictment in a newspaper the previous week, was on parole for an earlier conviction, and expected his parole to be revoked. The statements were relevant, and we cannot say the District Court erred in determining that their probative value was not outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, see Fed. R. of Evid. 403, a balancing process in which that court has wide discretion, see *United States* v. *Ravich*, 421 F.2d 1196, 1204-1205 (2d Cir. 1970), *cert. denied*, 400 U.S. 834 (1970).

III.

The final issue is the adequacy of the jury instructions. Defendant argues that as a practical matter the sole issue at trial was that of identification, and that therefore it was error for the trial court to refuse to give the following instruction:

> "The evidence in this case raises the question of whether the defendant was in fact the criminal actor and necessitates your resolving any conflict or uncertainty in testimony on that issue.
>
> "The burden of proof is on the prosecution with reference to every element of the crime charged and this burden includes the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt the identity of the defendant as the perpetrator of the crime charged."

The argument is based upon this court's recent decision in *United States* v. *Hodges*, 515 F.2d 650 (7th Cir. 1975), in which the court said:

> "In cases . . . where the issue of identification is paramount, we define proper instructions to include an identification instruction, when it is tendered to the court, in addition to accurate instructions as to burden of proof and the credibility of witnesses." *Id.* at 653.

The model instruction required by *Hodges* is that which appears in the appendix to *United States* v. *Telfaire*, 469 F.2d 552, 558-559 (D.C. Cir. 1972).

We note at the outset that *Hodges* was not called to the attention of the trial judge in the case at bar. It had been decided only two weeks before the trial, and presumably neither the judge nor either counsel was yet aware of it.

Hodges requires the giving of a *Telfaire* identification instruction "when it is tendered to the court." The defendant in the case at bar did not meet that requirement, because the instruction he tendered was not similar to the *Telfaire* model and was neither accurate nor appropriate. The first paragraph of the tendered instruction incorrectly told the jury, "The evidence . . . raises the question" of identity "and necessitates your resolving any conflict or uncertainty in testimony on that issue." There was no conflict or uncertainty in the evidence on the issue of identity. The government's evidence was that defendant was the seller of the heroin and defendant offered no evidence to the contrary. A trial judge does not commit error by refusing to give an inaccurate

instruction. *United States* v. *Bessesen*, 445 F.2d 463, 468 (7th Cir. 1971), *cert. denied*, 404 U.S. 984 (1971); *Stewart* v. *United States*, 395 F.2d 484, 490-491 (8th Cir. 1968); *United States* v. *Kelly*, 349 F.2d 720, 759 (2d Cir. 1965), *cert. denied*, 384 U.S. 947 (1966). In the absence of the tender of a proper instruction on a point, his failure to instruct on that point will not warrant reversal unless it "constitutes basic and highly prejudicial error." *United States* v. *Esquer*, 459 F.2d 431, 435 (7th Cir. 1972), *cert. denied*, 414 U.S. 1006 (1973), quoting *Franano* v. *United States*, 310 F.2d 533, 539 (8th Cir. 1962), *cert. denied*, 373 U.S. 940 (1963). The failure to instruct complained of in the case at bar does not meet that test. The jury, after hearing arguments of counsel for both sides which focused on the issue of identity, was instructed to "[c]onsider each witness's ability . . . to observe the matters as to which he or she has testified, and whether he impresses you as having an accurate recollection of these matters." Further instructions advised the jury that the essential elements of the offense which had to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt were: "First, that the defendant did on October 28, 1974 distribute heroin, and second, that the defendant did so knowingly and intentionally." Any reasonable jury could not have failed to understand that it could convict only if it found beyond a reasonable doubt that it was the defendant who committed the crime.

AFFIRMED.

A true Copy:

Teste:

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Clerk of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1975

No. 75-1273

ERVIN COWSEN, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals (Pet. App. 1-8) is not yet reported.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals was entered on February 6, 1976. The petition for a writ of certiorari was filed on Monday, March 8, 1976. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether petitioner was denied due process of law by a four month pre-indictment delay.

2. Whether the trial court was required to give an "identification" instruction proposed by petitioner.

STATEMENT

Following a jury trial in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois, petitioner was convicted of distributing heroin, in violation of 21 U.S.C. 841(a)(1).[1] He was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, to be followed by six years' special parole. The court of appeals affirmed in a comprehensive opinion, upon which we rely.

The evidence showed that on the afternoon of October 28, 1974, undercover agents Louise Banks and John Lofton of the Illinois Bureau of Investigation, accompanied by Thomas Hundley and by an unidentified informant, drove to an apartment complex in East St. Louis to purchase heroin from petitioner (Tr. 6-11, 44-47). The agents met petitioner outside the apartment building. He told them that he had only "five dime bags" available. When agent Banks indicated that they wanted to buy more, petitioner replied that they could wait for his supplier, who would arrive soon (Tr. 11-12).

Petitioner entered the apartment building and returned a short time later with five packets of heroin, which he sold to Hundley for $50.00 (Tr. 13, 47-48). Petitioner returned to the apartment building, and the agents remained outside. After petitioner's supplier had come and gone, petitioner returned to the car and sold Hundley an additional seven packets of heroin for $70.00 (Tr. 15-16, 50).

ARGUMENT

1. Petitioner asserts that the delay of slightly more than four months between the commission of the offense on

---

[1] Petitioner and Thomas Hundley were charged with conspiracy to distribute heroin, in violation of 21 U.S.C. 841(a)(1) and 846. Hundley could not be located and was not tried with petitioner, who was granted a judgment of acquittal on the conspiracy charge by the trial court. Hundley also has been charged with distribution of heroin, in violation of 21 U.S.C. 841(a)(1).

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October 28, 1974, and the return of the indictment on March 12, 1975, deprived him of due process of law.

In *United States* v. *Marion*, 404 U.S. 307, 325, this Court stated that pre-indictment delay is excessive under the Due Process Clause only if the accused suffers actual prejudice and the government created the delay in order to obtain some tactical advantage. Petitioner does not allege, and the record does not show, that the government created a delay in this case to procure a tactical advantage. Indeed, the record shows without contradiction that the delay was attributable to the fact that agents Banks and Lofton were operating undercover and that their investigation lasted through February 1975 (Tr. 20). This investigation might have been jeopardized if petitioner had been indicted before March 1975.

As to prejudice, petitioner claims that because of the lapse he could not recall his actions on the day the offense was committed (Pet. 5). But a generalized claim of faded memory is not "enough to demonstrate that [petitioner] cannot receive a fair trial and to therefore justify the dismissal of the indictment." *United States* v. *Marion*, *supra*, 404 U.S. at 326. Petitioner also asserts that the testimony of Hundley became unavailable because of the delay (Pet. 5). Hundley, who was charged in the same indictment with petitioner, is a fugitive and has not been tried. There is no reason to believe that Hundley could have been apprehended if the indictment had been returned earlier. Nor is there any reason to believe that Hundley would give testimony helpful to petitioner. Hundley's unavailability consequently does not establish prejudice requiring the dismissal of the indictment.

Petitioner relies (Pet. 3-6) upon a line of cases in which the District of Columbia Circuit, in the exercise of its supervisory power, has required an especially thorough

consideration of claims of prejudice in narcotics cases involving the use of undercover agents, where the delay between commission of the offense and formal accusation exceeds four months. See, *e.g.*, *Robinson* v. *United States*, 459 F.2d 847 (C.A. D.C.); *Dancy* v. *United States*, 395 F.2d 636 (C.A. D.C.). The District of Columbia Circuit stands alone in requiring a more rigorous review of claims of pre-accusation delay in narcotics cases.[2] See, *e.g.*, *United States* v. *Thor*, 512 F.2d 811 (C.A. 5), certiorari denied, Nos. 75-285 and 75-5339, December 8, 1975; *United States* v. *Jackson*, 504 F.2d 337 (C.A. 8), certiorari denied, 420 U.S. 964; *United States* v. *Mallah*, 503 F.2d 971, 989 (C.A. 2), certiorari denied, 420 U.S. 995; *United States* v. *Weber*, 479 F.2d 331 (C.A. 8); *United States* v. *Silva*, 449 F.2d 145 (C.A. 1), certiorari denied, 405 U.S. 918.

The court below likewise refused to adopt the District of Columbia rule. We rely upon its analysis (Pet. App. 4):

> We decline to adopt a different rule for narcotics cases than for other cases. A claim of faded memory, the veracity of which can rarely be satisfactorily tested, can be plausibly asserted in almost any criminal case in which the defendant is not charged within a few weeks, at most, after the crime. The possibility or likelihood of faded memory has not, however, in itself, been viewed as prejudice that requires dismissal of an indictment, despite delays of much longer than the four and one-half months shown here. [Cita-

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[2] This Court has characterized these cases (*Marion*, *supra*, 404 U.S. at 317, n. 8) as "a unique line of cases * * * concerning pre-indictment delay in narcotics cases where the Government relies on secret informers and (frequently) on single transactions. These cases take a more rigid stance against such delays, but they are based on the Court of Appeals' purported supervisory jurisdiction and not on the Sixth Amendment."

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> tions omitted.] And, while defendants in narcotics cases often lack "desk pads and social calendars to assist them in determining where they were at a particular time many months before," *Powell* v. *United States*, 352 F.2d 705, 711 (D.C. Cir. 1965) (dissenting opinion), quoted in *Robinson* v. *United States*, *supra*, 459 F.2d at 852 n. 31, the same is true of defendants in other types of criminal cases. Any person is likely to have difficulty in remembering what he was doing on a particular date during the hours when many, if not most, crimes are committed. If the limitation period for prosecution were measured by the length of the defendant's memory of routine events, few crimes could be prosecuted.

Nor is this case an appropriate one for this Court to decide whether it will adopt, as a matter of its supervisory powers, the rule followed by the District of Columbia Circuit, for even under that court's rule the delay in this case was not excessive. When a claim of prejudice attributable to pre-accusation delay is raised, an important consideration is the nature of the identification testimony offered. That circuit is "particularly cautious when the only evidence [of identification] is the uncorroborated testimony of an undercover agent who had but a single brief encounter with the alleged offender" (*Robinson* v. *United States*, *supra*, 459 F.2d at 853; footnote omitted). In this case, however, the possibility of misidentification was slight. Two law enforcement officers observed petitioner for several minutes during three encounters on October 28, 1974 (Tr. 12, 14, 15, 25, 27, 30, 47-48, 56-57).[3]

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[3]Petitioner appears to challenge the delay between the crime and the time when the agents identified him in a photographic display (Pet. 6). He does not challenge the in-court identifications, however. Nor does he argue that the photographic display or its timing was so impermissibly suggestive that it created a substantial likelihood of irreparable misidentification. See *Neil* v. *Biggers*, 409 U.S. 188. His attack upon the timing of the display consequently is unavailing.

2. Petitioner also contends (Pet. 6-7) that the trial court was required to give the following jury instruction, which he had proposed (Pet. App. 7):

> The evidence in this case raises the question of whether the defendant was in fact the criminal actor and necessitates your resolving any conflict or uncertainty in testimony on that issue.
>
> The burden of proof is on the prosecution with reference to every element of the crime charged and this burden includes the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt the identity of the defendant as the perpetrator of the crime charged.

The court of appeals properly held that a portion of the tendered instruction was neither accurate nor appropriate, and that the substance of the remaining portion was included in the court's instruction to the jury (Pet. App. 7-8):[4]

> The first paragraph of the tendered instruction incorrectly told the jury, "The evidence . . . raises the question" of identity "and necessitates your resolving any conflict or uncertainty in testimony on that issue." There was no conflict or uncertainty in the evidence on the issue of identity. The government's evidence was that [petitioner] was the seller of the heroin and [petitioner] offered no evidence to the contrary. A trial judge does not commit error by refusing to give an inaccurate instruction. * * * The

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[4]Petitioner contends that this decision conflicts with the Seventh Circuit's own decision in *United States* v. *Hodges*, 515 F.2d 650. The court of appeals distinguished *Hodges*, observing that it requires the judge to give an "identification" instruction only if one is tendered in proper form, which did not occur here. In any event, any conflict between decisions of the same court of appeals would be for that court to resolve. *Wisniewski* v. *United States*, 353 U.S. 901, 902.

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jury, after hearing arguments of counsel for both sides which focused on the issue of identity, was instructed to "[c]onsider each witness's ability . . . to observe the matters as to which he or she has testified, and whether he impresses you as having an accurate recollection of these matters" [Tr. 83]. Further instructions advised the jury that the essential elements of the offense which had to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt were: "First, that the defendant did on October 28, 1974 distribute heroin, and second, that the defendant did so knowingly and intentionally" [Tr. 88-89]. Any reasonable jury could not have failed to understand that it could convict only if it found beyond a reasonable doubt that it was [petitioner] who committed the crime.

CONCLUSION

It is therefore respectfully submitted that the petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

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